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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/776,305

02/12/2004

Tadayoshi Yamamoto

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08/29/2006

ARENT FOX PLLC

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WASHINGTON, DC 20036

EXAMINER

AGBOTTAH, AWUDZI Z

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2631

DATE MAILED: 08/29/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/776,305

Applicant(s)

YAMAMOTO ET AL.

Examiner

Awudzi Z. Agbottah

Art Unit

2632

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12 February 2004.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. Claim 19 is objected to because of the following informalities: the applicant states "...wherein transmission and/or reception of information between said information processing part of said first portable terminal and said radio communication part of said second portable terminal **or** effect transmission and/or reception of information between said information processing part of said second portable terminal and said radio communication part of said first portable terminal via said information transmission and/or reception parts of first and second portable terminals.

The examiner is not sure what is meant by "...wherein transmission and/or reception of information between said information processing part of said first portable terminal and said radio communication part of said second portable terminal **or** effect transmission and/or reception...." The examiner has taken this to read as "...wherein transmission and/or reception of information between said information processing part of said first portable terminal and said radio communication part of said second portable terminal **and** effect transmission and/or reception...." for the purposes of examining this application.

Appropriate correction is required.

Priority

2. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statement submitted on February 12, 2004 have been considered by the Examiner and made of record in the application file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless – (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 9-12 14, 15 and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mitama et al. (**United States Patent Application Publication No. US 2001/0012761 A1**).

5. Consider claim 1. Mitama et al. discloses an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) that transmits (effecting transmission and/or

reception of information) a control signal using a weak electric wave (**Page 3, Paragraph 40, Lines 3-11**).

Mitama et al. additionally discloses an easy radio device connected to an antenna (radio communication part) (**Figure 1 #13**) that communicates wirelessly with another device (effecting transmission by radio) (**Page 3, Paragraph 37, Lines 8-12**).

Mitama et al. additionally discloses a controller (information processing part) that processes information (**Page 3, Paragraph 39, Lines 7-14**).

Mitama et al. discloses in his United States Patent Application Publication, a portable radio communication apparatus comprised of a portable telephone body (**Figure 1, #10**) and a sub-apparatus (**Figure 1, #20**). Mitama et al.'s portable radio communication apparatus operates in the Bluetooth standard (**Page 2, Paragraph 14**), therefore the portable telephone body and the sub-apparatus comprise a master-slave pair as is required in the Bluetooth standard. Both the portable telephone body and the sub-apparatus contain antennas (radio communication parts), therefore being able to effect transmission and/or reception of information relative to each other (portable terminals) . Both the portable telephone body and the sub-apparatus contain easy radio devices (information transmission and/or reception part) and controllers (information processing part). The portable telephone body is the master in this piconet and the sub-apparatus is the slave as implied by Mitama et al.'s disclosure (**Page 2, Paragraph 13**). The sub-apparatus is comprised of an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) and an antenna (radio communication part).

Both devices contained a normal terminal as described by applicant. Both the portable telephone body and the sub-apparatus contain an antenna (radio communication part) combined with a controller (processing part) via the easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) (**Figure 1**).

6. Consider claim 2. Mitama et al. discloses an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) that transmits (effecting transmission and/or reception of information) a control signal using a weak electric wave (**Page 3, Paragraph 40, Lines 3-11**).

Mitama et al. additionally discloses an easy radio device connected to an antenna (radio communication part) (**Figure 1 #13**) that communicates wirelessly with another device (effecting transmission by radio) (**Page 3, Paragraph 37, Lines 8-12**).

Also disclosed by Mitama et al. is a controller (information processing part) that processes information (**Page 3, Paragraph 39, Lines 7-14**).

Mitama et al. discloses a first communication mode in which the sub-apparatus receives a sub-apparatus control signal via the antenna (radio communication part) connected to the easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part). In turn the easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) sends the signal to the controller (information processing part) (**Page 3, Paragraph 40**).

Mitama et al. discloses a second communication mode in which the transmission of a signal (effecting transmission and/or reception of information) from the sub-

apparatus to the portable telephone body using the controller (information processing part) and the easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) (**Page 4, Paragraph 48, Lines 1-9**).

Mitama et al. discloses a third communication mode in which the transmission of a signal (effecting transmission and/or reception of information) from the sub-apparatus to the portable telephone body using the controller (information processing part) and the easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) (**Page 4, Paragraph 48, Lines 1-9**). Since the antenna (radio communication part) is attached to the easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part), this comprises "...effecting transmission and/or reception of information relative to another portable terminal using said information transmission and/or reception part and said radio communication part;"

In all the communication modes, the controller (information processing part) plays an integral role as to where signals are in the portable communication apparatus are routed and to which part. Therefore the controller (information processing part) acts to switch between the three modes.

7. Consider claim 3. Mitama et al. discloses a portable radio communication apparatus comprised of a portable telephone body (radio part) with an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) for wirelessly communicating (effecting

transmission and/or reception of information) with the sub-apparatus. **(Page 3, Paragraph 37, Lines 8-12).**

Mitama et al. discloses a sub-apparatus (control part) with an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) that receives a weak electric wave (effecting transmission and/or reception of information) from the portable telephone body, where it is processed by the controller of the sub-apparatus **(Page 3, Paragraph 40).**

Lastly Mitama discloses his portable communication apparatus comprised of a main body (radio part) and a sub-apparatus (control part) which work in conjunction upon the arrival of a call to the main body to respond to the call **(Page 2, Paragraph 13).**

8. Consider claim 5 as applied to claim 1 above. Mitama et al. discloses his portable radio communication apparatus (portable terminal) is comprised of a portable terminal , the portable telephone body and the sub-apparatus **(Page 1, Paragraph 13, Lines 1-6; Figure 1)** both of which have easy radio devices (information transmission and/or reception part), which communicate with each other via the Bluetooth standard **(Page 2, Paragraph 14).** It is inherent in the Bluetooth standard that one device operates as the master and one as a slave device. With Bluetooth being designed for short range communication, the portable telephone body and a sub-apparatus will only communicate within a certain range as a master and slave device respectively. When

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the devices are out of communication range, the devices are not able to communicate according to the Bluetooth standard, which is notoriously well known in the art. In this circumstance Mitama et al. discloses that when the sub apparatus is switched off (equivalent to being out of range), the portable telephone body operates as a conventional telephone (**Page 4, Paragraph 44**).

9. Consider claim 6 as applied to claim 1 above. Mitama et al. discloses a "switching part" comprised of the combination of the easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) and an antenna (radio communication part) (**Figure 1**).

10. Consider claim 9 as applied to claim 1 above. Mitama et al. discloses an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) of the portable radio body that communicates wirelessly (effects transmission and or reception of information by radio) with the sub apparatus (**Page 3, Paragraph 37, Lines 8-12**).

11. Consider claim 10. Mitama et al. discloses an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) that transmits (effecting transmission and/or reception of information) a control signal using a weak electric wave (**Page 3, Paragraph 40, Lines 3-11**).

Mitama et al. additionally discloses an easy radio device connected to an antenna (radio communication part) (**Figure 1 #13**) that communicates wirelessly with another device (effecting transmission by radio) (**Page 3, Paragraph 37, Lines 8-12**).

Mitama et al. additionally discloses a controller (information processing part) that processes information (**Page 3, Paragraph 39, Lines 7-14**).

Mitama et al. discloses an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) of the portable telephone body (master terminal) that communicates wirelessly (effects transmission and or reception of information by radio) with the sub apparatus (slave terminal) (**Page 3, Paragraph 37, Lines 8-12**). The portable telephone body is comprised of an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) (**Figure 1, #13**) and a controller (information processing part) (**Figure 1, #12**). The sub-apparatus (slave device) is made up of an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) (**Figure 1, #21**) which is attached to an antenna (radio communication part) (Figure 1, #21).

Lastly Mitama et al. discloses a normal terminal comprised of an antenna (radio communication part) with a controller (information processing part) via the easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) (**Figure 1**).

12. Consider claim 11. Mitama et al. discloses an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) that transmits (effecting transmission and/or

reception of information) a control signal using a weak electric wave (**Page 3, Paragraph 40, Lines 3-11**).

Mitama et al. additionally discloses an easy radio device connected to an antenna (radio communication part) (**Figure 1 #13**) that communicates wirelessly with another device (effecting transmission by radio) (**Page 3, Paragraph 37, Lines 8-12**).

Mitama et al. additionally discloses a controller (information processing part) that processes information (**Page 3, Paragraph 39, Lines 7-14**).

Mitama et al. discloses a first communication mode in which the sub-apparatus receives a sub-apparatus control signal via the antenna (radio communication part) connected to the easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part). In turn the easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) sends the signal to the controller (information processing part) (**Page 3, Paragraph 40**).

Mitama et al. discloses a second communication mode in which the transmission of a signal (effecting transmission and/or reception of information) from the sub-apparatus to the portable telephone body using the controller (information processing part) and the easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) (**Page 4, Paragraph 48, Lines 1-9**).

Mitama et al. discloses a third communication mode in which the transmission of a signal (effecting transmission and/or reception of information) from the sub-apparatus to the portable telephone body using the controller (information processing part) and the easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) (**Page 4, Paragraph 48, Lines 1-9**). Since the antenna (radio communication part) is attached to the easy

radio device (information transmission and/or reception part), this comprises
“...effecting transmission and/or reception of information relative to another portable
terminal using said information transmission and/or reception part and said radio
communication part;”

In all the communication modes, the controller (information processing part)
plays an integral role as to where signals are in the portable communication apparatus
are routed and to which part. Therefore the controller (information processing part) acts
to switch between the three modes.

13. Consider claim 12. Mitama et al. discloses a portable radio communication
apparatus comprised of a portable telephone body (radio part) with an easy radio device
(information transmission and/or reception part) for wirelessly communicating (effecting
transmission and/or reception of information) with the sub-apparatus. **(Page 3,
Paragraph 37, Lines 8-12).**

Mitama et al. discloses a sub-apparatus (control part) with an easy radio device
(information transmission and/or reception part) that receives a weak electric wave
(effecting transmission and/or reception of information) from the portable telephone
body, where it is processed by the controller of the sub-apparatus **(Page 3, Paragraph
40).**

Lastly Mitama discloses his portable communication apparatus comprised of a
portable telephone body (radio part) and a sub-apparatus (control part) which work in

conjunction upon the arrival of a call to the main body to respond to the call (**Page 2, Paragraph 13**).

14. Consider claim 14 as applied to claim 10 above. Mitama et al. discloses his portable radio communication apparatus (portable terminal) is comprised of a portable terminal, the portable telephone body and the sub-apparatus (**Page 1, Paragraph 13, Lines 1-6; Figure 1**) both of which have easy radio devices (information transmission and/or reception part), which communicate with each other via the Bluetooth standard (**Page 2, Paragraph 14**). It is inherent in the Bluetooth standard that one device operates as the master and one as a slave device. With Bluetooth being designed for short range communication, the portable telephone body and a sub-apparatus will only communicate within a certain range as a master and slave device respectively. When the devices are out of communication range, the devices are not able to communicate according to the Bluetooth standard, which is notoriously well known in the art. In this circumstance Mitama et al. discloses that when the sub apparatus is switched off (equivalent to being out of range), the portable telephone body operates as a conventional telephone (**Page 4, Paragraph 44**).

15. Consider claim 15. Mitama et al. discloses a switching part as described by applicant comprised of the combination of the easy radio device (information

transmission and/or reception part) and an antenna (radio communication part) (**Figure 1**).

16. Consider claim 18 as applied to claim 10 above. Mitama et al. discloses an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) of the portable radio body that communicates wirelessly (effects transmission and or reception of information by wire) with the sub apparatus (**Page 3, Paragraph 37, Lines 8-12**).

17. Consider claim 19. Mitama discloses two portable terminals, a portable telephone apparatus and a sub-apparatus that communicate via Bluetooth (master slave telephone system). Each device comprises of an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) that transmits (effecting transmission and/or reception of information) a control signal using a weak electric wave (**Page 3, Paragraph 40, Lines 3-11**).

Mitama et al. additionally discloses an easy radio device connected to an antenna (radio communication part) (**Figure 1 #13**) that communicates wirelessly with another device (effecting transmission by radio) (**Page 3, Paragraph 37, Lines 8-12**).

Mitama et al. additionally discloses a controller (information processing part) that processes information (**Page 3, Paragraph 39, Lines 7-14**).

Mitama et al. additionally discloses a portable telephone apparatus comprised of two terminals, a portable telephone apparatus and a sub-apparatus which communicate

via Bluetooth. When the portable telephone apparatus receives a call signal, it is sent to the controller (information processing part) . The call signal is then transmitted (effect transmission and /or reception of information) to the easy radio device of the sub-apparatus from it's antenna (radio reception part) via the easy radio device (**Page 3, Paragraph 39, Lines 4-18**). The portable telephone device then sends a signal to the sub-apparatus via the easy radio device (**Page 3, Paragraph 40, Lines 3-12**). This reads to the applicant's claim of "...effect transmission and/or reception of information between said information processing part of said second portable terminal and said radio communication part of said first portable terminal via information transmission and/or reception parts of first and second terminals."

18. Consider claim 20. Mitama et al. discloses a portable radio apparatus comprised of a portable telephone body and a sub-apparatus the at communicate via the Bluetooth standard (**Page 2, Paragraph 14**) , therefore inherently according to the Bluetooth standard, one device acts as a master and the another as a slave device. Both devices contain an easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) that transmits (effecting transmission and/or reception of information) a control signal using a weak electric wave (**Page 3, Paragraph 40, Lines 3-11**).

Mitama et al. additionally discloses an easy radio device connected to an antenna (radio communication part) (**Figure 1 #13**) that communicates wirelessly with another device (effecting transmission by radio) (**Page 3, Paragraph 37, Lines 8-12**).

Mitama et al. additionally discloses a controller (information processing part) that processes information (**Page 3, Paragraph 39, Lines 7-14**).

The portable radio terminal is configured as a master by the easy radio device (information transmission and /or reception part) and the controller (information processing part) (**Page 3, Paragraph 39, Lines 7-18**). The sub-apparatus is configured as a slave by it's easy radio device (information transmission and/or reception part) and antenna (radio communication part) (**Page 3, Paragraph 40, Lines 1-8**).

Lastly in accordance with Mitama et al.'s disclosure communication between the portable telephone body (first portable terminal, master terminal) and the sub-apparatus (second portable terminal, second terminal) is accomplished via each terminal's easy radio device (information and /or reception part) (**Page 3, Paragraph 37, Lines 8-12; Paragraph 38, Lines 1-9**). This reads to the applicant' claim of "...wherein transmission and/or reception of information is effected between said first portable terminal and said second portable terminal via said information transmission and/or reception part by combining said master terminal with said slave terminal via said information transmission and/or reception parts of first and second portable terminals."

Since the easy radio devices (information transmission and/or reception parts) operate via Bluetooth, the first and second terminals communicate via their easy radio devices (information transmission and/or reception parts) (**Page 2, Paragraph 14; Page3, Paragraph 37, Lines 8-12**).

Claims 4 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Usui (**United States Patent Application Publication No. US 2002/0025839 A1**).

19. Consider claim 4. Usui discloses a mobile communication device with a radio part (**Figure 1 #3, #6; Page 3, Lines 1-5**) connected to an antenna for transmission and reception.

Usui also discloses a control part (**Figure 1, #5**) that executes control operations over the communication device (**Page 2, Paragraph 33, Lines 5-8**) in addition to having two information transmission and/or reception parts (first and second wireless sections) via the first and second wireless sections of **Figure 1**.

Usui discloses the mobile device via the control part that can communicate and receive data from an external device (effect transmission and/or reception of information) from either the first wireless section or second transmission sections (transmission and/or and reception parts). The control section In all the communication modes, the controller (information processing part) plays an integral role as to where signals are in the portable communication apparatus are routed and to which part. Therefore the controller (information processing part) acts to switch between the three modes. In all the communication modes, the controller (information processing part) plays an integral role as to where signals are in the portable communication apparatus are routed and to which part. Therefore the controller (information processing part) acts to switch between the three modes. (control part) controls the operations of each wireless section for radio communication (**Page 2, Paragraph 33, Lines1-4**).

20. Consider claim 13. Usui discloses a mobile communication device with a radio part (**Figure 1 #3, #6; Page 3, Lines 1-5**) connected to an antenna for transmission and reception.

Usui also discloses a control part (**Figure 1, #5**) that executes control operations over the communication device (**Page 2, Paragraph 33, Lines 5-8**) in addition to having two information transmission and/or reception parts (first and second wireless sections) via the first and second wireless sections of **Figure 1**.

Usui discloses the mobile device via the control part that can communicate and receive data from an external device (effect transmission and/or reception of information) from either the first wireless section or second transmission sections (transmission and/or and reception parts). The control device (control part) controls the operations of the radio sections for radio communication (**Page 2, Paragraph 33, Lines 1-4**). In addition either the control part or radio part can effect transmission via the second wireless section (information and/or reception part). Usui states that the control section can individually operate the first and second wireless sections (information and/or reception parts). Also stated is the control section providing power to the second wireless section (second information and/or reception part) to receive data from another device (**Page 3, Paragraph 37**).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

21. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

22. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

23. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 7-8 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mitama et al. (**United States Patent Application Publication No. US 2001/0012761 A1**) in view of Bandell et al. (**United States Patent Application Publication No. US 2005/0119014**).

24. Consider claims 7 and 16 as applied to claims 1 and 10 above. Mitama et al. discloses the claimed invention, but fails to disclose "A portable terminal....further comprising a station part having an external antenna wherein when said portable terminal is installed in said station part, said portable terminal is connected to said external antenna." However Bandell et al. discloses a base unit into which one or more master cellular units (portable terminal) are plugged (Page 2, Paragraph 25, Lines 1-3). Also an antenna (external antenna) attached to a home base unit (station part) to provide a connection between the cellular phone (portable terminal) in the home base unit and the cellular base station (**Page 2, Paragraph 25, Lines 20-22**). In light of Bandell et al. it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Bandell et al. and Mitama et al. for the purpose of providing the portable terminal with the option of having a broader communication range of the portable terminal.

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25. Consider claims 8 and 17 as applied to claims 7 and 10 above. Mitama et al. discloses the claimed invention, but fails to disclose "...wherein said station part has a charger of a secondary battery built in said portable terminal." However Bandell et al. discloses a home base unit (station part) that acts as a charger of the master cellular phone (portable terminal) (**Page 2, Paragraph 22, Lines 11-14**). In light of Bandell et al. it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Mitama et al. and Bandell et al. for the purpose of not only receiving signals via the home base unit (station part) , but to have the portable terminal charged by the home base unit (station part) which will provide the user's of applicants invention the convenience of not having to charge the portable terminal before, while or after the portable terminal is used in conjunction with the station port.

Conclusion

26. Any response to this Office Action should be faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

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Customer Service Window

Randolph Building

401 Dulany Street

Alexandria, VA 22314

27. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Awudzi Z. Agbottah whose telephone number is (571) 270-1114. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 6:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Rafael Perez-Gutierrez can be reached on (571) 272-7915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 703-305-3028.

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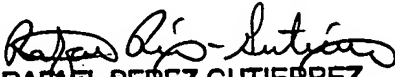
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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Awudzi Agbottah

A.Z.A./aza

August 18, 2006


RAFAEL PEREZ-GUTIERREZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
8/25/06